

of this species has been very limited, for the nearest recorded collection is from unglaciated Morgan County, in Southeastern Ohio. Montgomery³ has shown that species of *Dentaria* belong to a sexually sterile, polyploid series. One can only speculate as to how this isolated, northern population became established.

The data for the original collection are as follows:—wooded ravine along brook tributary to Alum Creek, 7.1 miles east of Delaware, near U. S. Route 36, Delaware Co., Ohio, May 12, 1931, *C. E. O'Neal*. Specimens from both areas are deposited in the Herbarium of Ohio Wesleyan.—ROBERT W. LONG, JR., DEPT. OF BOTANY, OHIO WESLEYAN UNIV., DELAWARE, OHIO.

A CORRECTION IN THE NAMES OF TWO SPECIES OF HETEROKONTAE—The genus *Radiosphaera* Pascher (1939, p. 549) of the order Heterococcales has recently been shown to be invalid by the careful work of Starr (1955, p. 48). Accordingly its two species *R. sol* Pascher and *R. Nemiahii* Croasdale must be placed in a validly published genus. Pascher, in 1932, considering *Radiosphaera* a subgenus, classified his species *R. sol* in the genus *Meringosphaera* Lohmann (1903, p. 68), to which it can most naturally be returned. Likewise *R. Nemiahii* can best be assigned to this more inclusive genus, differing, with *M. sol*, from other species only in the more or less aequatorial distribution of the spines. The following changes are therefore made:

Meringosphaera sol Pascher 1932, p. 208, Fig. 14 (*Radiosphaera sol* Pascher 1939, p. 550, Fig. 404).

Meringosphaera Nemiahii comb. nov. (*Radiosphaera Nemiahii* Croasdale 1948, p. 279, Pl. 1118, Fig. 8).

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³ MONTGOMERY, F. H. 1955. Preliminary Studies in the Genus *Dentaria* in Eastern North America. *RHODORA* 57: 161-173.

STARR, R. C. 1955. A Comparative Study of Chlorococcum Meneghini and other Spherical, Zoospore-Producing Genera of the Chlorococcales. Indiana Univ. Publ. Sci. Ser. 20: 1-111.

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ELODEA CORRECT WITHOUT BEING CONSERVED.—In the 8th edition of Gray's Manual, the generic name *Elodea* Michx. (Fl. Bor.-Am. 1: 20, 1803) is retained with the statement "proposed for conservation," being supposedly a later homonym of *Elodes* Adans. (Fam. Pl. 2: 444, 1763), or *Elodea* Adans. ex Jussieu (Gen. Pl. p. 255, 1789), or *Elodea* Adans. ex Vent. (Tabl. Règne Vég. 3: 144, 1799). At the time the problem was discussed by C. A. Weatherby ("On the nomenclature of *Elodea*," RHODORA 34: 114-116, 1932), *Elodes* and *Elodea* were considered variant spellings of the same name, and Michaux' genus had then to be called *Anacharis*. But as since modified, the rules treat the words as different names (International Code, 1952, Art. 82, paragraph 4 of examples after note 4). With support from this fact, we may consider *Elodea* as used by Jussieu and Ventenat merely an orthographic error (cf. paragraph 3 of examples under Art. 82). By the former author it was mentioned only as a synonym, since he lists it under *Hypericum* with the comment that the genus "is perhaps to be divided into several, which are *Ascyrum* Tourn., *Hypericum* Tourn., *Androsaemum* Tourn., *Elodea* Adans., *Knifa* Adans." Ventenat was merely elaborating Jussieu's classification (the subtitle of his work is "Selon la Méthode de Jussieu"), and although *Elodea* appears as a distinct genus, it is not published as new, but is still credited to Adanson. Since this is clearly an orthographic error, the first valid publication of the generic name *Elodea* is that of Michaux, which therefore does not need to be conserved. It may be mentioned that *Elodea* is used in such recent critical European floras as Clapham, Tutin and Warburg's *Flora of the British Isles* (1952) and Nils Hylander's *Nordisk Kärlväxtflora* (1953).—LLOYD H. SHINNERS, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY, DALLAS, TEXAS.

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